The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,886—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follow :—

Not exceeding three lines..... Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 29th July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Connexions to the Nilgiri Hills.—The steamers are fitted to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay of goods forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 90
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

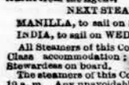
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st July 1880. No. 2, Hummum Street.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand, about	31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	R. Collin	6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verrin	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	3172	496	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN		1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2239	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2030	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

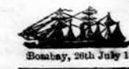
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE.
S. S. SPEKE HALL,
FOR LIVERPOOL,



WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1880.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Organ	31st July.
(s) DECCAN	3412	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. P. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3694	600	G. F. Oates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2823	530	R. M. Edmond	11th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 32	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	25th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	3909	450	T. Alderton	30th July.
KASHGAR	2921	450	E. J. Baker	13th August.
NIZAM	2726	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

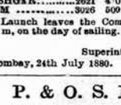
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.
KASHGAR	2921	4 0	E. J. Baker	13th August
SIAM	3026	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. GULF OF SUEZ, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LONDON, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS WITHOUT DELAY from the Prince's Dock.

MELVILLE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July 1880. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Shagla.

B 217 Superior First Class Teak Squares.
B B L 73 „ „
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AT THE GODOWNS OF Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., IN PARSEE BAZAR STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods in small lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatty, near the Police station, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture, glass and porcelainwares, mahogany pianoforte, harmonium, 8 day clock by French, Roy-1 Exchange, real China flower vases and jars, a bamboo shaped dog cart, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will appear in to-morrows paper.

SALE OF ORANGE TWIST.

On FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

19 bales orange twist No. 40s.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office chowkey, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a mahogany square pianoforte, by Collard & Collard, &c, the property or Captain F. Stokes, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles Corps.

Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS, at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parell.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd August at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Parell,

A large quantity of teak scantlings of various sizes and suitable for in any varieties of work in lots which are arranged on the premises and which could be seen on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1880.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN CURIOSITIES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve at their rooms, the surplus stock in trade belonging to a merchant.

A splendid collection of Cashmere ware, such as paper boxes, glove boxes, cigar cases, pen trays, waiters, vases, also a collection of Cashmere chased copperware, consisting of tea trays, salvers, cups, tancards, vases, claret jugs, &c., &c., glassware for table use, flower stands, rose glasses, biscuit boxes, &c. Also a quantity of plateware.

The property will be on view from WEDNESDAY and will be sold in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

Silver and gold jewellery such as diamond, ruby, and rose rings, earrings, necklaces, cheroot cases, brooches, penholders, &c., &c.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th July 1880.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

L. STEFFENAUER, WATCHMAKER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEGS to inform the Public that a large supply of all qualities of Watches, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 18 to Rs. 250 in Silver, and Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,000 in 18 carat Gold cases, has just arrived, and Mr. Steffenauer will be able to supply any one according to his wish, at very moderate Prices.

Out of these Watches Mr. Steffenauer especially recommends his Silver Rs. 50 Watch with English Lever Escapement, also his Rs. 40 with Suisse Lever Escapement and his Germansilver Railway Regulator, with a very strong and durable case, for Rs. 30.

There is so great a variety of all kinds of cheap Germansilver and Silver Watches, say from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30, at present in Stock, unable all to be mentioned which are guaranteed for one year. All Watches Rs. 40 and above are guaranteed for two years. 10 per cent. discount allowed if two watches are taken together on cash payment. If more than two are taken Watches will be supplied at wholesale rates. There has also a large stock of French Clocks newly arrived. Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

Catalogues sent free on Application

L. STEFFENAUER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

REDUCED PRICE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
BY
GRATTAN GEARY.
With a Map and Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price.
Rs. 6-8 ; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)

The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts feel extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
or at the Booksellers.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship GITANA, are hereby informed of the Ship's ARRIVAL from LONDON, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Prince's Dock.

Chaled or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or Ship's Surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July 1880. Agents.

NOTICE.

LADIES' GYMKHANA,
MALABAR HILL.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion on SATURDAY EVENING, the 31st instant, at 6 o'clock.

F. L. STEEL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1880, at 6 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
26th July, 1880. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

PARTIES wishing to TENDER for the REPAIR of the Ship BALLOCHMYLE, are requested to call on board the ship and see the specifications and take measurement of wood works, and all to Tenders to be addressed to Captain W. G. LOUDON, and should be forwarded to the office of Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Captain Loudon does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

Bombay, 27th July 1880.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, on Malabar Hill, Napean Sea Road, a desirable BUNGALOW on the seashore, near Dr. Hunter's house. Could be had for two months certain from about the 12th October next. Rent Rs. 250, which is now paid for the vacant house, and the use of the furniture could be had in bargain. For inspection and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW completely Furnished, on Malabar Hill, Napean Sea Road, lately vacated by Surgeon General Beatty. Rent Rs. 250, including all rates and taxes, and it could be had for one, two, or even for five years certain. The owner would undergo any expense to make the incoming tenant comfortable. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the Ridge, nearly opposite to Sir Frank Souter, lately vacated by Mr. Hughes. Rent Rs. 160. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

REMOVAL.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW,
COMFORTABLE MONSOON RESIDENCE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. All the Rooms are airy, commodious, and comfortable, and to each a Bath-room is attached with Shower Pipe. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

Private arrangements will also be entered into.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner, and Supper supplied at the shortest notice.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

TO THE SHRAWAK COMMUNITY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHRAWAK BRETHREN of the JAIN RELIGION will be held on the 11th day of Ashud Vud 1936, corresponding with the 1st day of August, 1880, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the premises of the Temple of Shree Godujee, situate at Pydhownie, in reference to a notice which has been issued by Sett Premshee Khimjee Hemabhai and others, under date the 11th day of July, 1880, in connection with the affairs of our sacred Shutroonjaya Hill, situate at Palitana, in Kaitywar, and which appears in all the local newspapers. A copy of the notice can be seen on application to the undersigned.

The following propositions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1. Whether all previous acts performed on behalf of the Shrawak community in the name of Sett Anandjee Calianjee for the removal of hindrances on the part of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, in the affairs of and relating to Shutroonjaya, should be confirmed or not.
2. Whether Sett Premabhai Hemabhai, Sett Gomabhai Hathesing, Jhaverbhai Mulchand, Sett Magunbhai Kurramchund, Dulputbhai Bhagoobhai, Sha Munsookbhai Bhagoobhai, Muncharam Gooculdass and Sha Purshotumdass Joogjeebhai (the persons who signed the above notice) solely, or whether such persons together with 13 others to be selected at the Meeting, making in all 21 persons, should not for the future be the representatives of the Shrawak community in reference to the Shutroonjaya Hill and temples, and whether five out of the said 21 persons, to be also chosen at the Meeting, should not have full power to act for and sign documents on behalf of such 21 representatives in the name of Anandjee Calianjee.
3. In the event of any appointed representative resigning or becoming unfit for work or dying, whether the remaining representatives should be empowered by the majority of votes to elect in his place a fresh man from the caste generally, or whether only from the members of the caste residing at the place to which the retiring or deceased representative belonged, and in the event of the representative dying, resigning, or becoming unfit, being one of the five chosen to act as above mentioned, whether the remaining representatives shall not have power to elect in a similar manner another representative to act in his place.
4. Whether the representatives appointed at the Meeting should be fully empowered or not to manage in future the business of the firm styled Sett Anandjee Calianjee and its branches.

Considering this to be a matter of grave importance, we request that all the Shrawak Brethren will attend the Meeting hereby convened. If, however, by reason of illness or owing to any other cause any Shrawaks are unable to attend the meeting, it will be taken for granted that the resolutions which may be passed at the Meeting have his or their approval or they may send some person authorised by writing under their signature to vote on their behalf.—Dated this 27th day of July 1880.

i. e. SETT KHIMCHAND MOTICHAND, by DAYACHAND.
SETT KESOWJEE NAIK.
SETT BURBHUM NURSEY.
SHA KARAMCHAND LOWJEE.
SHA KRUSHNAJEE RANGJEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PEARS! PEARS! PEARS!—The first ever IMPORTED into BOMBAY. Most delicious FRUIT for STEWING or PRESERVING, Rs. 14 per hundred, or Rs. 2 per dozen. As the consignment is limited, orders, accompanied by Cash, should be sent immediately to H. HAMILTON & Co., Provisioners, Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—I have much pleasure in stating that for comfort, cleanliness and a good table I have not met its equal in Bombay. Jno. HEWITT

WANTED, a COMPETENT FOREMAN BOILER MAKER, EUROPEAN. Applicant must be of steady habits. Apply by letter only, to Messrs. RICHARDSON & Co., Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

THE REGISTERED CHAMPION BILLIARD CUE, as used by all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., at 18, Marine Street.

FOR SALE, INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF SHEETS, just landed ; 7' by 6' Rs. 10 each, 6½ by 3' Rs. 5 each. Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a SECOND-HAND SAW BENCH, very cheap. Apply at 4, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort.

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HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.
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MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, OLIONS, and Salad Oil.
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Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

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FEATHER WEIGHT FELT HATS.

MADE ON THE IMPROVED LIGHT CONSOLIDATED BODY.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs. a.
The Craven—Hard Stiff Black	8 0
The Brighton do Extra quality	9 8
The York—Drab	9 8
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The Devon—Soft Black	8 0

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The Marlow—Stiff Black	8 8
The Dover—Wide Brim for Tall men	10 8
The Woodstock—Extra quality	9 8
The Bruce—Half stiff	8 8
The Stainford—Stone Drab Half Stiff	9 0
The Tyrol—Soft Felt High Flat Crown ..... { Black / Drab }	9 8

DRESS HATS,
EXTRA QUALITY.

Best black Paris Silk plush	14 0
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Tweed Hats, Round Crowns	4 8
„ „ Extra quality	5 8
„ Travelling Caps	4 8
Polo Cap Turbans	2 0
Scotch Straw Hats	3 0
Best quality	4 0

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Master Masons' Aprons,	English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
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Leather Case for	do.	„	4 0

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18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

We have had another very quiet day, as the political telegrams received during the day do not throw any light on the future action of the Home Government respecting Council drafts.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams report generally quiet market. Consols were still quoted at 98¼. French Rentes have declined to Fcs. 119. Indian Government Securities continue in request and have advanced ¼ further, Fours being quoted at 81½ and Fours-and-a-half at 97¼.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee is still quoted at 91s. for Mid. Plantation and 61s. 6d. per cwt for Good Ordinary Native. Metals are unchanged with the exception of Hard Spelter, which shows an advance of 10s. per ton. Cocoanut Oil is dearer, Ceylon by 20s. and Cochin by 40s. per ton.

Oriental Bank shares have again fallen to £19.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods was quiet but steady, as also was that for Cotton in Liverpool, where the day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats. The New York telegrams of yesterday report a decline of 1-16 cent in ready Mid. Uplands, which are now quoted at 11⅛ cents, per lb., and Futures for the month of October are ·03 cents lower, being now quoted at 10·55 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Three days' Receipts....	5,000	800	900
Total since 1st Sept	4,866,600	4,426,000	4,220,100

Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 52⅞d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange opened steady at an advance of 1-32d. per Rupee in our yesterday's quotations, and the feeling of steadiness has been maintained throughout the day, but the amount of business doing has been very trifling both here and in Calcutta. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8½d.	per Rs.
	Telegraphic....	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
,,	3 months' sight.	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	... 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	... 1s. 8 17-32d.	,,
rance	3 ,,	... 2·16½	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100 1-16 for demand drafts and Rs. 99½ for 60 days' sight bills.

Government Paper.—The market has kept steady during the day at yesterday's opening rates ; but there has not been much doing, pending the announcement of the share that the Home Government intends to bear of the Afghan war expenses. Quotations are as follows :—

4 per cent. loan Govt. Paper	96¾
4½ per cent. do.	104¾
Port Trust Bonds	94½
Municipal 5 per cent. loans.....	103¾

Shares have been inactive to-day, without much change in values. In Land Companies, an advance of Rs. 15 is reported in New Colabas? In Press shares, Mofussils have declined Rs. 5. In Mill shares Khatao Mucoonjees have advanced Rs. 5, and Prince of Wales Rs. 20, and Sholapore have declined Rs. 10, and New Great Eastern Rs. 5 per share.

Cotton.—There is nothing doing for Export, the mills are only buying to meet their daily requirements. Advices from the Berars respecting the growing Crops are still far from favourable, and in Cutch also rain is badly wanted.

Linseed and Rapeseed are unchanged in value at Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 per cwt. respectively.

Wheat is firm at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

Freights are very dull, and considerable engagements have been made during the day for Liverpool via Canal at 20s. per ton. For the Continent rates are also lower, and business is reported to Marseilles and Genoa at Rs. 12½ per ton. For Trieste and Venice the rate is nominally Rs. 15 per ton.

In Imports there is nothing new to report, the markets for both Piece Goods and Metals keep steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Macedon, 1,485 tons, Captain W. G. Watson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, 1,577 tons Captain J. C. Withers, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer China, 1,036 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Socotra, 1,240 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chilka, 1,494 tons, Captain D. Campbell, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Moulmein, brought a cargo of timber.

The ship W. G. Russell, 1,248 tons, Captain D. Evans, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Moulmein (28th May), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain J. Morris, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, and Mr. Bristow and 9 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Lieut. A. H. Browne, a native lady and gentleman, Lieut. Col. F. T. Humfrey, Mr. Mason, Mr. Nicol, Mr. John B. Pearce, and 225 deck.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collins, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Liverpool, brought the following cargo :—454 packages piece goods, 1,030 packages twist, 150 kegs lead ore, 400 cases soap, 125 cases copper, 500 pigs lead, 1 case boots, 400 cases tin plates, 1,533 plates spelter, 35 packages wire, 50 cases whiskey, 46 packages papers, 10 cases umbrella, 208 kegs nails, 51 bundles hoes, 401 bundles iron hoops 5,150 bars and 1,302 bundles iron, 32 barrels sulphur, 833 packages paints, 300 tons coals, and many packages merchandise.

The ship Gitana, 1,365 tons, Captain E. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from London (10th May), brought the following cargo :—1,053 packages paints, 6 bales twist, 200 packages wine, 543 cases brandy, 20 cases sauce, 3 cases milk, 500 barrels cement, 67 packages piece goods, 133 packages papers, 50 barrels coal pitch, 1,166 packages glass, 1000, packages steel, 41 packages earthen ware, 94 packages glass ware, 10 bundles and 11,647 bars iron, 16 cases slates, 3,50,000 fire bricks, 1,586 plates spelter, 625 cases matches, 182 blocks asphaltes, 416 cases be r 700 cases candles, 159 packages oilmanstores, 10 cases umbrellas, 27 packages bottles, 369 cases window glass, 161 packages vinegar, 50 tons coals, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	China (s)	Atkinson	China.
	Henzada (s)	Wi hers	Madras.
	Socotra (s)	Macaulay	Zanzibar.
	Umballa (s)	Waller	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Lady Ruthven	Petrie.	Calcutta.
	Castgate	Pope	Amsterdam.
	Boschgrits	Lditsjohn ..	Amsterdam.

The ship Macedon, Watson, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Khiva, to China, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

22 Scindia (s) .....Stone .....Bombay, July 2.
North.....Hutton .....London, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Ship Charlotte Croom and a Steamer [numbers undistinguishable.]

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

24 Deccan (s) .... Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURE.

24 Deccan (s) .... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—3 casks empty sodawater bottles and 14 barrels whiting Thomson and Taylor, 10 boxes tinplates Abdoolla Hoosein Hajtooke and Co, 20 drums spirits Shicka Cullianjee, 25 cases copper sheets Thomas H Moore and Co, 20 cases brandy Bombay Club.
Gulf of Suez s—250 bags red lead Toolseedass Khimjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—6 cases cotton ball thread Lang Moir and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manilla s—101 cases whiskey Sorabjee Cowasjee Comrigar, 50 barrels roll sulphur Mamedally Noorbhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—5 boxes silver coins (Rs. 15,000), the French Bank, 255 boxes brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—25 cases brandy D P Batha and Co, 82 cases brandy Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy, 100 cases brandy Sorabjee Cowasjee Comrigar.

July 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—32 barrels roll sulphur Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Gulf of Suez s—50 boxes candles Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co, 7 bales printing papers and 15 cases fo lamp papers Abdoolally Meya Saheb Surrafally, 13 bales papers Mahomedally Jamaloeddin, 27 cases soap Rahboy Tyebally, 160 kegs red lead Ruttonjee Jewraj, 20 cases soap and 10 cases Swiss milk Benn Ashley and Co, 15 kegs iron nails Goolamhoosein Noorbhoy, 18 casks zinc sheets Ramchunder Mahadew and Co, 55 kegs iron nails Abdoolally Gulamhooseein, 280 kegs red lead Laljee Soorjee.
Khiva s—2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,00,000) the National Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi s—57 bales printing papers and 61 cases writing papers M Mondolfo and Co, 13 cases beads Tyebally Abdoolally.

FROM VENICE.

Sumatra s—15 cases dye Geo Lockhart and Co.

FROM MASSEILLES.

Manilla s—( ) cases brandy J J de Souza.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—5 packages claret, 1 bag cork and 45 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 52 cases brandy Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy, 240 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—8963 cwts myrabolams Khetsee Mooljee, 1,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co, 40 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 3,300 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 65 bales rags Amir Jetha, 43 bales wool Naranjee Mooljee, 80 bales wool Jairam Sewjee, 100 bales wool Tricomjee Mooljee and Co, 90 bales wool Lillachur Topum, 2 bales cotton waste, 4 bales wool and 4 bales rags Abba Row.

FOR LONDON.

Lampert s—3,000 bwts wheat and 100 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 16 bales hides Hajee Hatoum Oomar, 3 bales hides Dawood Hajee Sulaman, 4 bales skins Abdoo Rahim Hajee Tyeb.

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Kingdom s—6,599 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—28 horseheads cocoanut oil M. Mackenzie and Co, 200 bales cotton L. Singer and Co, 150 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co, 200 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—125 cwts castor seed Lang Moir and Co, 3,877 cwts castor seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—3 cwts coffee P Rozzoni.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—380 cwts gingelly seed Tyebjee and Co, 1,200 cwts linseed, 1,766 cwts rapeseed and 926 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers 453 cwts mowra flower Purmanund Nurpall

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi s—50 bales cotton Sigg Sulser and Co, 3 0 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s— 200 bales cotton Harvey and Sahapatty, 100 bales cotton C Rustamjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China s—6 bales skins Hajee Abdoola Ermail and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—0 cases peacock feathers Jaberdina Mowjee, 130 bales cotton Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed, 60 bales twist Hajee Essac Elias, 150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 76 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 100 bales twist B and A Hormusjee, 96 bales twist Ebrem Noordin and Co, 37 bales twist Hajee Adum Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—100 cwts broken glass Daterdina Mowjee.

July 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—88 bales hemp Jumnadass Mathuradass, 100 bales rags Dewjee Visur, 275 bales wool Khimjee Lukmidass, 110 bales wool Cullianjee Govindjee, 275 bales wool Nurree Khuttow, 26 bales cotton Ghella Luckhamsee, 82 bales cotton Jaithanidas Chellaram, 40 bales wool Runchordas Moorarjee, 20 bal s rags Nurree Khuttow, 496 bales hemp rope Central I S and W Co, 18 bales wool Laljee Dayall, 500 bales cotton F Mascoti and Co, 84 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 1,580 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lampert s—12 bales hides Dawood Hajee Suleman, 300 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 7¼ cwts cardamoms Gopall Purshotum.

FOR HAVRE.

Lawrence Delop—150 bales cotton D Mocfadyen and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—1 cwt weed seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—62½ cwts poppy seed and 3,500 cwts castor seed Volkart Brothers.
Venetia s—1C3 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—94 cwts coffee and 2 pots coolfa oil Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.
Manilla s—140 bales wool Aboodeen Munshee, 800 cwts wheat F Mocotti and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia s—287 cwts coffee Hajee Zanal Abedeen.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China—21 bales twist the National S and W Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—141 bales cotton Ramgopull Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—32 bales twist the National S and W Co, 60 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co, 47 bales twist Morarbhoy Vijbhookandass, 72 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram.
Kurwa s—4 cases black coachinical Goolam Hoosein Janmahomed, 11 bales twist Mahomed Oomer and Co, 500 baskets onions Hasson Babun.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 25.

Thomas, Major, 38th Regt N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Robertson, Riding Master, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

July 26.

Gore, Major, 83rd Regt, from leave, from England.
Walker, Major, R A, from leave, from England.
Anderson, Lieut Col, 1st Lancers, from leave, from England.
Justice, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Humfrey, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hall, Lieut, R M A, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—July 26.

Walker, Major, 83rd Regt, from furlough, to Dum-Dum.
Gibbs, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Indore.

July 26.

Humfrey, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, to Kurrachee.
Justice, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, to Aurungabad.
Robertson, Riding Master, 12th Lancers, to Join, to Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 24.)

Survey of India.

Mr F Kitchen, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

The privilege leave granted to Mr T F Freeman, Asst Surveyor 2nd Grade, is commuted to furlough in India for one year.

Mr C W Campbell, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr A J Wilson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr T W Reilly, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Revenue Branch, Survey Of India.

Mr A M Lawson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

M W Sinclair, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, and Draftsman, Depy Surveyor Genl's Office, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, P W D.

Mr Bhagat Singh, Asst Engr, was relieved of his duties in the Mayo College Division on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880 for transfer to Ajmere Division.

Agent, Governor General, for Central India, P W D.

Mr A C Newcombe, Depy Examiner of Accounts, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 12th inst.

Public Works Department—Military Works.

Mr T H Jewett, Asst Engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank) passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 7th July 1880.

Lieut G M Porter, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Ferozepore Division, Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Mr M Birkbeck, C E, Ex Engr, and Major T O Wingate B S C, Ex Engr, respectively, made over and received charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, on the aftern on of the 3rd July.

Mr M Birkbeck, Ex Engr, is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Ranikhet Division, Military Work, the latter of which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th July 1880.

Presidency and Oudh Command.

Mr W H King, C E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, has been granted two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave.

Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Mr J R H Allaway, Asst Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr N M Carnell, candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Open Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr S T Dennis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Traffic Department of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway, and to be attached to the Traffic Department at of that line.

Mr F M Woodroffe joined the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts as a Temporary Asst Examiner, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 15th June 1880.

Director General of Railways.

Mr J A Greenwood, Assist Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bhopal State Railway, is granted leave for three months to study the native languages, under Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 27 :—

Lieut B Scott, R E, Asst Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 19th June 1880.

Mr T H Jewett, Assist Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on 7th July 1880.

Lieut G Davidson, R E, and Mr S Rebsch, Asst Engineers, 1st Grade, have passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code.

Corrigendum—In Director Genl of Railways' Notification No 83, dated the 9th ultimo, forming divisions in the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway, for "Sharjan" Division and Headquarters, read "Sharagh," and for the head quarters of the Gwal Division, read "Brahiman," for "Quetta."

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough to Europe for two years.

Mr H N C Cloete, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

Captain F W Joseph, R S C, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway.

Mr T N Haigh is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Rattial-Pindi Section.

The under-mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 8th instant :—

Mr T J Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,

Indus Valley State Railway.
Manager's Office.

Mr J H Allen, Asst Traffic Supdt, was relieved of hisduties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the forenoon of 18th June 1880.

Punjab Northern State Railway.
Manager's Office.

Mr Leonard Bean, Candidate Class of Traffic Department of State Railways, joined his appointment on this line on 28th June 1880.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr G C Kilby, Dy Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs is allowed leave for three months.

Mr T A Pearson, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Dy Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, during the absence of Mr Kilby.

Mr J C Lloyd, Sub-Dy Collr in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr Jenkins, Asst Mag. and Collr, in the district of Durbhunga, is appointed to have tempora.y charge of the Mudhoobuni Division of that district.

Mr F H Elphinstone, Dy Magr, in the district of Patna, is transferred to the district of Durbhunga.

Mr J A Hopkins, Magr, and Collr of the Purneah district, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr J Pratt, Offg Joint-Magr and Dy Collr in the district of Furneah, is appointed to act temporarily as Magr and Collr of that district, during the absence on leave of Mr Hopkins, or until further orders.

Mr G St George Kaye, Asst Supt of Police in the district of Moorshedabad, is transferred to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr L St John Brodrick, Offg Asst Supt of Police, is posted to the district of Moorshedabad.

Mr H F Drummond, Offg Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Shahabad, is appointed to act as Sub-Dy Opium Agent of Tirhoot, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W Masters, or until further orders.

Dr C J W Meadows, Civil Surgn of Champarun, is allowed leave for three months.

Dr J C Shaw, Civil Surgn of Mymensing, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Champarun, during the absence, on leave, of Dr Meadows, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V. (B C) of 1870, with effect from the date on which their present term of appointment expires, viz :—

Mr Bradford Leslie and Mr Robert Steel.

Mr G A Glascott, Landing and Shipping Supt, Eastern Bengal Railway, Goalundo, and Baboo Poresh Nath Biswas Pleader, are appointed to be Hony Magistrates for the Goalundo Bench in the district of Furreedpore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 16.

With reference to G O C C of the 25th June last, it is notified for information of commanding officers, that their demands for cotton shirts and flannel vests, made in the requisitions for regimental necessaries for 1881-82, have been struck out.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

14th Native Infantry—Lieut F F Hiltge, 97th Foot, a candidate for th Beni S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 5th July 1880.

The candidates named below have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards at the examination held on the 6th and 9th July 1880, agreeably to section 94, Bengal Army Regulations :—

High Proficiency in Urdu—Lieut H H Hatt, R E, Garrison Instructor, Lucknow.

High Proficiency in Hindee—Lieut H G Kunhardt, R E.

Higher Standard in Hindustanee—Lieut C W Harris, 73rd Foot, on probation 39th N I.

With reference to clause 5 of G O 106 of 1879, it is hereby notified for general information, that the undermentioned British and Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, have passed the qualifying examination on completion of a course of instruction in army signalling held at Kabul, and have received certificates, under date the 28th June 1880, as instructors, in accordance with clause 4 of the above order :—

Certificate as Instructor—Major R A Combe, 10 Hussars ; 2nd Lieut J L Govan, 2-9th Foot ; Lieut W H D Dunyeghan, 92nd Highlanders ; Lieut J Sherston, 4th Battn Rifle Bde ; Surgn W A Simmonds, Indian Medical Dept ; and Jemadar Hazrat Shah, 5th Punjab N

With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed :—

Saugor District order, dated the 24th June 1880, directing Col W H G Godfrey, commanding 31st Mad N I, to assume command of the district, with effect from the 25th June 1880, vice Major Genl H B Browne, proceeded to England on the completion of his tenure of command.

Lieut Col I Ketchen, commanding R A, to command the station of Jubbulpore, with effect from the 25th June 1880, pending the arrival of Col Godfrey.

Extract from Khyber Line Force orders, dated the 26th June 1880, appointing Lieut F M Turner, 1-25th Foot, an Asst Field Engr 2nd Division Kabul Field Force, from the 25th Dec 1879 to the 28th Jan 1880, both days inclusive.

The followig orders are confirmed :—

3rd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 1st July 1880, appointing Lieut H V Cown, R A, Orderly Officer, to officiate as Aide de-Camp to Major General J Hills, C B, V C, vice Captain S D Barrow, wounded in action.

Peshawar District order, dated the 28th June 1880, appointing Lieut C H Westmoriand, 6th N I to act as Depy Judge Advocate to a general court martial to assemble at Peshawar.

Gwalior District order, dated the 4th July 1880, directing Major A G Wynen, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Gwalior District, to act as Depy Judge Advocate to a general court martial to re-assemble at Morar.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 28th June 1880 making the following appointments, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Major R Wheeler, on sick leave :—

Lieut W H F MacMullen, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Wheeler.

Lieut G A Money, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Neave.

Lieut J E Nixon, Offg Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

1st Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 29th June 1880 appointing Lieut G H More-Molyneux, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Major G R Grylls, on furlough ; and also to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major G Atkins, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 29th April 1880, no other officer being available.

17th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 5th July 1880 appointing Lieut E D F Bignell, Wing Officer and Offg Qmr, to continue to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, from the 15th June 1880, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain J M W Von Beverhoudt, no other officer being available.

25th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 1st July 1880 making the following appointments, vice Major J N Steel, on the sick list :—

Captain W V Ellis, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut G H Boileau, Wing Officer, and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available.

37th Native Infantry,—Regtl order, dated the 17th June 1880, appointing Captain Sir C H Leslie, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, vice Major T D Madden, officiating as Comdt, consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain J Corse-Scott.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCOURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LeQUESNE—July 26th, at Poona, the wife of W. H. LeQuesne, C. E., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—July 22nd, at Meerut, the wife of T. T. Forbes, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
KEITH—July 17th, at Murree, the wife of Captain James Keith, R H A, of a daughter, prematurely.
RABAN—July 18th, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of W. F. Raban, Esq., of Goalpara, Assam, of twins (prematurely.)
WHYMPER—July 19th, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. W. Whymper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROLLO—TONNDORF—July 17th, at Jamalpore, Andrew Duncan Rollo, to Lily Violet, daughter of F. T. E. Tonndorf, Esq.

DEATHS.

BEGBIE—July 13th, at Kotghur, Simla District, Captain A. P. Begbie, Retired List.
COLLIS—July 22nd, at Allahabad, Ella Annie, daughter of Alexander and Matilda Collis, aged 5 years.
KEITH—July 18th, at Murree, Mary, infant daughter of James Keith, Captain, R. H. A.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

Lord Hartington's explanations of the arrangements with regard to the recognition of Abdul Rahman show that the new Amir is in effect only recognised provisionally, and that on his good behaviour is to depend the ultimate extent of his territories, and the degree of support that may be accorded to him by the British Government. According to the Secretary of State the negotiations which have resulted in this provisional arrangement, were opened by Lord Lytton, and continued by Lord Ripon, upon, we presume, on the same lines. On one occasion the negotiations were nearly broken off, and the occasion in question we may reasonably conclude to have been that on which Abdul Rahman declared that he had misunderstood the British proposals, which, he conceived, had offered him the Afghanistan of Dost Mahomed. Lord Ripon, we are told, was courteously firm, and the result has been the acceptance by Abdul Rahman of the terms which were originally offered to him. As a consequence our troops will almost immediately withdraw from Kabul, which will be handed over to the new Amir, and they will retire to a position, which is not named, whence the progress of events can be watched, and the tribes which were friendly to us can be protected, and in the autumn they will return to India. No formal engagements have as yet been made with Abdul Rahman, and he has been told that no negociations are as yet possible with regard to Kandahar and to Gandamak. The obvious meaning of this is that if he conducts himself so as to earn the approval and confidence of the British Government, both those places will be ceded to him eventually. Our own opinion is that Kandahar ought not to be given up. It should be retained as a means of exercising an effectual pressure on Afghanistan proper. To remain permanently at Gandamak would, however, be equivalent to keeping a force at Sherpur or at the Bala Hissar. The jealousy of the Afghans would never be appeased while that position was occupied by a British force. With regard to the difficult question of the controlling of the foreign relations of Afghanistan, the new Amir has been informed that no foreign minister or foreign interference, except British, would be allowed at Kabul, that so long as he conforms to our advice, he will be assisted against unprovoked foreign aggression, and that he will not be asked to receive a British Resident, but simply a Mahomedan envoy. And to crown all, there is the inevitable subsidy. "Temporary pecuniary assistence" will be accorded to His Highness, and the guns taken at Kabul will be given up to him. This latter measure of restitution is prudent and politic, if the new Amir is to be enabled to hold his own against the great tribes. Without guns to defend his capital against a general uprising of the clans, his tenure of power would not be worth a week's purchase. Even with the guns it is as yet quite problematical whether the new sovereign will be able to hold his ground in the midst of a population which has never been well disposed to his branch of the Barakzai family, and is now more than ever inclined to regard the rights of Yakub Khan as identified with the national and religious sentiment of true patriots and Ghazis. With considerable tact the Amir is informed that a regular treaty with him will be entered into if his conduct gives satisfaction to the Government, and it seems to be implied that among the provisions of this possible treaty will be one which may guarantee him assistance even more useful than the pecuniary grant which is now accorded to him. On the whole, the solution of the Afghan difficulty which has now been effected seems to be the best which was open to a Government pledged to resist all projects of annexation. The new Amir is accorded a good deal, as an earnest of what he may expect if his action when on the throne gives satisfaction to his most formidable neighbour. The only doubt which presents itself to the mind is whether Abdul Rahman will be able to make good his footing at Kabul, when left alone with Mahomed Jan, Mushki Alam, and other energetic supporters of the claims of Musa Jan, the son of Yakub. The Ghazni faction have, it is true, entered into negociations with Abdul Rahman, and appear inclined to accept him as their new ruler, but how far these offers of submission are sincere we are as yet not in a position to say. It may be that the powerful and astute patriotic party simply profess their readiness to accept the arrangement entered into between him and the British Government in order that our troops may be withdrawn from the country, and that their real intention is to avail themselves of the evacuation of Sherpur by the British to proclaim Musa Jan, and overwhelm the handful of troops which Abdul Rahman has with him at Charikar. However, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. If Abdul Rahman can secure the allegiance of the great Sirdars who have so long resisted our efforts, military and diplomatic, to reduce them to subjection, we may hope for a period of tranquillity in Afghanistan and along the frontier. Should he fail it will then be time enough to open negociations with his successor.

We heard on Wednesday last that Mr. Gladstone's Government had succeeded in defeating all hostile amendments to their Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill, and in passing the measure through Committee. And now they have passed it through the Third Reading by a majority of sixty-six. The fact may well be of great political importance. In an article which appeared in the great Whig Quarterly shortly before the dissolution, and which was evidently inspired, any such measure as that which has now received the sanction of the present House of Commons, was by anticipation denounced with great fervour. Property in land, according to the reviewer, was as sacred as property anywhere else ; and any interference with it could only be the prelude to a "social cataclysm" ; preceded, as the article some what inconsistently perhaps pointed out, by the absolute political ruin of the party, which should be rash enough to make such an attack part of its platform. Such expressions might of course have been regarded as truisms. There is no party in the legislature, we doubt if there is a single member, who has any desire to interfere with the "rights of property." What parties do differ about is as to what the rights of property are, and in whom and in what several proportions they are vested. But the reviewer left no doubt as to his real meaning by singling out for particular condemnation a sentence occurring in one of Mr. Gladstone's Scotch speeches, in which those who insist that the landlord's rights in Ireland must be left to translate themselves into the tenants' wrongs, were reminded that property of any kind, being dependent for its existence on the power of the State, is held by the permission and the will of the State. This, according to the reviewer, was flat Communism ; and if Mr. Gladstone adhered to it he must be thrown out, or induced to serve the party he had led—in a situation for which he had already shown himself eminently fitted—that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Whigs had, however, to accept Mr. Gladstone as Premier ; and Mr. Chamberlain, whose opinions and schemes, according to the reviewer, were chiefly remarkable for their total impracticability, is a member of his Cabinet. The fact that Mr. Gladstone's early difficulties in the first days of his Government were with the Radicals rather than with the Whigs, may have for a moment obscured the direction in which events are really moving. But the present Bill has evidently cleared the situation in this respect. It was not passed before a meeting of the Whig members had been held in the famous Tea Room at which, according to Reuter—who has by the way failed to tell us how many members attended the meeting—a strong expression of opinion adverse to the Bill was elicited. That it should have been passed through Committee over the heads of the dissentients who must have had the whole strength of the Conservative party with them was doubtless what was to be expected. But none the less is it a fact of considerable moment.

The negligence of Reuter, however, makes it difficult for the moment to estimate the precise importance of this first Whig defection ; though the fact that the second reading was in spite of it carried by a majority of 78 and the second by one of 66 would seem to indicate that it is not of much importance. It may be more interesting in the meantime to turn to the discussion which took place on the second reading of the Bill for information as to its scope and the nature of the arguments relied on by its friends and its foes respectively. The Bill is not, as one might be pardoned for supposing from its title, intended to create additional guarantees in the interest of the landlord or the State against agrarian disturbances. The 'disturbance' of the Bill is a technical term for the action of a landlord who gets rid of an objectionable tenant ; and the provisions of the Bill are, briefly, that within certain districts and up to the end of 1881, tenants who are evicted for non-payment of rent may, in certain circumstances, obtain from the County Court compensation up to a fixed maximum for being so evicted. The measure is short, but according to Mr. Ch

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

General Gough's force marches to Killa Dushman, nine miles from Sherpur, whither Mr. Lepel Griffin goes, to await the arrival of Abdul Rahman.

Preparations for the departure next month are being rapidly completed, a convoy of sick Europeans leaving at once.

GENERAL GOUGH'S CAMP.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

KABUL, July 26.—General Gough moved his camp to-day from Zimma to Killa Dhushman' eleven miles north of Kabul.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 2nd Sikhs arrived from the Third Division this morning for garrison duty at Balla Hissar in place of the 27th, moving to Latabund, to relieve from duties the 30th N. I. The sick of the Third Division moved into camp near Siah Sang this morning and the European sick convoy starts to-morrow.

THE PLACE OF FIRST INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE AMIR AND THE BRITISH OFFICERS.

Zimma has been agreed upon as a suitable place for the first interview between the Amir and the British officers, and the Amir's camp has been despatched to Ak Serai, and few miles north of that place.

Hashim Khan, Abdulla Khan and Musa Jan are at Saidabad.

The Amir has written reassuring letters to the Kizzilbashis of Kabul.

REPORTED RETREAT OF AYUB KHAN'S FORAGING PARTIES.

It is reported from Kandahar that the main body of Ayub's troops have crossed the Helmund and were at Haidarabad, or the east bank, on the 23rd instant. Parties of his cavalry are foraging about the country near our camp. Four hundred horsemen were met on the 22nd by our cavalry reconnoissance and forced to retreat.

In and around Kandahar all is quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE RECOGNITION OF ABDUL RAHMAN AS AMIR.

LONDON, JULY 27.

In the House of Commons last light, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, made a statement regarding the recognition of Abdul Rahman as Amir.

His Lordship said that the negotiations which had been opened by Lord Lytton had been continued by Lord Ripon, because that Sirdar was the most powerful of the chiefs who laid claim to the Amirship. Negotiations were once nearly broken off, but Lord Ripon being firmly courteous, they were continued until the present result had been reached.

Abdul Rahman has been apparently cordially received by the Sirdars and people at Charikar, and proclaimed at Kabul. Negotiations of a conciliatory nature continue with other Sirdars.

His Lordship further said that he hoped our troops would shortly withdraw from Kabul, first to a healthy position where the progress of events can be watched, and the tribes which have been friendly to us protected; and afterwards, in the autumn, our forces will return to India.

Lord Hartington added that no formal engagement has yet been made with Abdul Rahman as the new Amir, and he has been informed that no negotiations are yet possible relative to Kandahar and Gandamak. He has also been informed that no foreign Minister or foreign interference, except British, will be allowed at Kabul.

Temporary pecuniary assistance has been promised the Amir, and restoration of the guns taken at Kabul.

He will not be asked to receive a British Resident, but probably a Mahomedan Envoy.

He has been informed that if he conforms to our advice, the British Government are prepared to assist him against unprovoked foreign aggression, and that the negotiation of a regular treaty will depend upon his conduct.

The present assistance promised is only pecuniary.

THE IRISH COMPENSATION BILL PASSED THE THIRD READING.

LONDON, JULY 27.

In the House of Commons last night, the Irish Compensation Disturbance Bill was read a third time and passed by a majority of 66, including Home Rule members.

REPORTED ADVICE OF THE QUEEN TO THE SULTAN.

It is reported that the Queen has strongly urged the Sultan to yield to the demands of the Great Powers.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN THE ADRIATIC.

The Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to make a naval demonstration in the Adriatic.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ABDUL RAHMAN.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says that the statement made in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for India regarding the negotiations with Abdul Rahman will reassure both England and India, and that Lord Hartington is to be congratulated on his moderate and firm course of action, which has resulted so satisfactorily, as well as on his adoption of the main points of the policy of the former Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 26.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	52⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅛
4½ per cent. do.	87⅛
Oriental Bank Shares	£19

Arrival—Mangerton and India.

Departure—Lennox.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 27, 6-35 a.m.

Mail steamer Deccan arrived from Calcutta.

THE thermometer in the Government Observatory, Steamer Point, Aden, has been registering 100° every afternoon lately; yet the Adenites consider the weather, "on the whole, fairly bearable."

H. M. S. PHILOMEL was despatched from Aden to the scene of the wreck of the Duke of Lancaster to endeavour to save some of the passengers' personal baggage.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 22nd July was Rs. 80,68,877-10-10.

THE mortuary register in Berar still remains rather high. In May last there were 3,712 deaths against 4,385 births. Fever alone carried away 2,341 in the six districts, notwithstanding the new sanitary rules.

THE reserve in the Akola (Berar) treasury on the 7th instant was Rs. 27,03,975, including Rs. 3,00,000 in Government Securities.

VISCOUNT DE DEFRAT, the Portuguese Consul in London, has been instructed to represent Portugal on the Stafford House Committee, entrusted with the execution of the new railway at Goa.

THE Goa Government has been requested by telegraph to inform the Government at Lisbon what new tax will be acceptable at Goa to defray the expenses of interest on the capital to be raised for the execution of the railway works. The four lakhs to be received from the British Government are considered to be insufficient to meet the demand.

THE *Madras Times* hears that the Government of India have at length sanctioned the proposal for the permanent withdrawal of British troops from Trichinopoly, and the abolition of the Southern command in the Madras Presidency, the station duties at Trichinopoly being performed by a station staff officer of the third class. It has also been decided that in future the detachment of British Infantry at Maliyapuram shall be relieved from Fort St. George, instead of from Cannanore.

THE Sind Club has fallen a victim, on rather a large scale, to its neglect of the Anglo-Indian maxim, "put not thy trust in native servants." Two men—a hamal and a *cooly* bottler—were sentenced on Wednesday by the Cantonment Magistrate of Kurrachee—the former to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default of payment of fine, to 6 months' additional rigorous imprisonment, and the latter to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to six months' additional imprisonment—for stealing some fourteen bottles of whiskey, the property of the Club. The local *Gazette* informs us that the Honorary Secretary, on this theft being reported to him, went over the stock account of the Club with the Parsee steward (who gets a hundred rupees a month for looking after these things) and found a deficiency in liquor, &c., of some Rs. 1,300, to which extent the Club had been victimized.

DURING the month of May last the total earnings on the Nizam's State Railway were Rs. 45,115-12-0, including the carriage of Rs. 337 "live stock." The largest receipt (Rs. 13,023-10) was for "grain and pulses." It is noteworthy that for so large a town and its vicinity there were only 33 tons of "wines and spirits" imported, at a cost of Rs. 389-13. As we have before remarked a "comparative statement" of the previous year would be interesting, but the "Examiner P. W. Accounts" states it was not prepared prior to July 1879.

THE Turks are not unnaturally resolved, says the *Pall, Mall* to repeat against the Greeks the tactics they have hitherto employed with such success against the Montenegrins. Izzet Pasha, the Vali of Skutari d'Albania, for instance, seems to have got his cue. He has just discovered that some 1,500 Toske, mostly of the Prevesa district, who form part of the Skutari garrison, have served their time and must consequently be dismissed without delay. The Vali, however, who owing to a slight pecuniary embarrassment is not able to pay them their arrears, has persuaded the gallant fellows to accept Martini-Henrys as a part compensation. They have started for Prevesa in the picturesque costume of their country, and should they be tempted to employ their Government arms against the Greeks, no one—after the Vali himself—would more deplore any bloodshed that might ensue than Abeddin Pasha, the Ebirote landed proprietor who, as all the world knows, has been raised to the post of Foreign Minister for the laudable purpose of "facilitating the negotiations with Greece."

TWO Calcutta snakecharmers having captured a cobra proceeded to exhibit their prize in public. They induced one of their spectators, a young lad, to allow them to place the reptile, whose fangs had not been extracted, on his head, while they piped on their reed flutes. The boy took fright, and in trying to push the snake away, was bitten on the hand, and died shortly afterwards. A criminal prosecution ensued. The native jury considered that such exhibitions were warranted by custom, and that the boy's death was purely accidental, acquitted the prisoners. The Sessions Judge differing from the jury was of opinion that the prisoners were guilty of a rash and negligent act, in exposing the boy and spectators to the risk which was necessarily incurred by every one near whom a poisonous snake was set at large; while the High Court finally held that the act of placing the snake on the boy's head, though done without the intention of causing death, was yet done with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death, and that the prisoners were therefore liable to conviction for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. A sentence of three years' imprisonment followed, which, most people will agree, was richly deserved.

A STORM in a teapot is reported from Ahmedabad. One evening last week, the local *Hittechu* inform us, "members of all the three classes, European and natives, of Hemabhai Institute Library—one of the first and oldest institutions of civilization and general culture, transplanted from the Land of Liberty, the West, under the auspices of our very popular Forbes Sahib,—met after four years to consider certain matters of general and special interest in connection with it in the Library Hall." The Sessions Judge in the place presided, and that the Judge of the Small Causes Court and professors of the local College and other learned gentlemen, not to mention numerous rich citizens, took part in the proceedings. The "four years' affairs" under report were sanctioned and confirmed without dispute, but when the election of the new committee came on for consideration, the meeting became as unruly as an Australian Legislative assembly, and the speeches which followed were perhaps longer even than the written addresses of Bombay Corporationers. We can scarcely make out from the Ahmedabad weekly what the precise point of difference was, but there appears to have been some question regarding the percentage of members of the different classes to be allowed on the committee. After about a dozen amendments had been put and rejected, the patrician element in the meeting thought themselves treated with scant courtesy and left the hall in a body. The exodus included the chairman and the judge and some of the professors and vakils. Some consternation was caused by this decided step on the part of the leaders of the community, but there was an astute Decanee Brahmin among those remaining, a teacher in some local establishment, who guided his less learned colleagues to what he styled the "logical conclusion" of the meeting. They appointed a provisional committee, which means perhaps a committee to call on the offended officials and bigwigs to appease their wrath, though the talk was loud and long about their "high handedness" after they had left the library.

MR. THOMSON, in command of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition, has carried out his design of exploring the course of the Lukuga outlet of Lake Tanganyika. He has followed the stream for many days' journey downwards, but was prevented from reaching its junction with the Congo by the hostility of the natives. Returning to Mtowa (the London Missionary Society's new station on the western shores of the lake), he dismissed a large number of his native followers, who proceeded to Zanzibar. With his party thus reduced, and in lighter marching order, he has started on his long return journey, *via* the southern end of Tanganyika, to Kilava, on the Indian Ocean.

THERE are bad reports of the harvest prospects throughout North-Eastern Europe. In the northern districts of Prussia "it is reckoned that only 50 per cent. of the harvest will be got in." The prospects of Russian agriculture, too, are most discouraging, and "there is an unprecedented rise in the price of all necessaries of life." Anything like a failure of the harvest in great part of Russia and Germany would be a political event of the first importance.

A GERMAN military paper prints a very instructive statement of the actual strength of the German army. On April 1, 1881, when the organization of the several corps lately ordered to be formed will have been completed, the German field army will comprise 771,749 officers and men of all ranks and arms of the service; the reserve troops will number 341,480 of all ranks; the landwehr forces, 223,020; and the garrison troops, 125,834. Altogether, therefore, in the event of a general mobilization Germany would have over a million and a half of soldiers at once available. This number, however, large as it is, does not represent the total extent of the resources of the Empire, because the men of the Ersatz Reserve are not included in it. At the present time this Ersatz Reserve consists of 340,000 men, of whom 190,000 belong to the first and 150,000 to the second class, and all of these would be available on the outbreak of war either for the formation of additional field battalions or for the augmentation of the landwehr battalions.

AN unforeseen and very serious difficulty in the successful completion of the St. Gothard Tunnel recently declared itself. This was the sinking of the work over a length of about 200 yards, and to such an extent that it defied every effort on the part of the engineers to repair the repeated settlement of the roof. The formation at this unfortunate section, which lies underneath the plains of Andermatt, consists of strata of gypsum and calcareous and aluminous schists, which absorb moisture very freely, and swell and disintegrate. So great was the trouble with this length that the almost desperate remedy of directing the course of the tunnel so as to avoid it was seriously contemplated, and may even yet be necessary, although a method is now being adopted which promises extremely well. The dangerous portion is being enlarged and lined with granite walls, arching, and invert of great thickness. This lining, however, is not continuous, but built in independent lengths of about 12ft. each, so that the settlement which ensues may affect only a short distance of the work. A considerable part of it has already been done, and if this method of arresting the settlement be successful, says *Engineering*, there appears every prospect of the tunnel being opened for traffic during the present year.

A CERTAIN Russian Prince recently sold off a varied collection of articles of *curia*. He is said to have lost in the course of a few days three and a-half millions of roubles at cards to the nephew of a Russian diplomatist well known in English circles.

THE Queen was not slow in returning the Siamese civilities. We read in a home paper that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon Phya Ratua Kosa, First Secretary of the Siamese Embassy, the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE present Parliamentary Session threatens to be a long one. We see from an announcement in a London paper that it is considered probable, owing to the state of public business, that Parliament will not be prorogued until about the middle of September.

AN attempt is being made to secure an increase of the allowance of meat included in the British soldier's rations. Tommy Atkins' champion in this instance is the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which argues that the want of sufficient meat drives our soldiers to the canteen and to the public-house to fill their stomachs with beer to make up for the short supply of animal food.

TWO eggs of the great auk, discovered in an old private collection in Edinburgh, were sold by Mr. J. C. Stevens on Friday, the 2nd inst., and fetched £100 and 102 guineas respectively.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* calls attention to the fact that, though Mr. Bradlaugh may help to make laws for soldiers and sailors, if soldiers and sailors were to give expression to Mr. Bradlaugh's opinions in public, they might be punished by the Articles of War.

THE Queen, after pinning the Victoria Cross to the breast of Sergeant A. Booth, the hero of the Intombi River affair, shook that gallant soldier cordially by the hand, and, one of the Society papers says, he found himself richer by a £20 note.

PROF. BAEYER has, says the *Athenæum*, discovered and patented a method of obtaining artificial indigo, which is to be worked on a commercial scale by the Baden Aniline Company. The indigo is obtained from chloride of isatine, which is produced from benzole.

Truth says it is rumoured that Sir Garnet Wolseley will attend the Prussian Autumn manœuvres this year, and that Captain Wardrop, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, will be his A.D.-C.

IN accordance with the wishes of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, the use of English instead of vernacular figures in all accounts of Civil Courts is to be insisted on from the 1st of January, 1881.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

A GREAT many questions occupied the attention of the Town Council at their meeting yesterday afternoon. Amongst other matters considered was a request that the Council would recommend the Corporation to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 27,000 from surplus cash balance to cover the expense of taking the census of the city of Bombay in 1881. Government, it appears, agree to pay half the amount mentioned, provided the expenses reached that sum. The Chairman read a long official letter upon the subject, and this document laid down the principles upon which it is proposed to conduct the next census. It seems that the work of numbering the people will be simplified by several new arrangements; minute details will be avoided as much as possible, and the information asked for will be of a nature to invite ready reply. The Chairman, in answer to a question, said the census would be held some time in February next, and that a preliminary circular would be commenced almost immediately. After some speculation as to whether the Government would be likely to pay half the cost of the census if it exceeded Rs. 27,000, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee sounded a note of warning in regard to the numbering of the Parsees of Bombay. He remarked that in one of the returns "a large floating population of Parsees" was mentioned, whilst as a matter of fact there was scarcely any such population. The opportunity of making a pun was too good to be resisted by Mr. Dosabhoy, who observed that there were often a great many Parsees floating in the harbour. The Council having recovered from the effects of Mr. Dosabhoy's levity, proceeded calmly to acquiesce in another proposition advanced by Mr. Nowrojee—namely, that those engaged in numbering the Parsees should call in the assistance of the priests of that community, whose knowledge of their flocks appears to be of a very far-reaching character. The sanction of the Council was then asked in regard to the payment of Rs. 14,000 on account of certain water meters. Mr. Raghunath Khote was troubled with doubts on this point—had the Council a right to buy meters and sell them again? Mr. Raghunath's doubts gradually expanded to such proportions that he declared the matter "savoured of the aspect of a speculation." And it was therefore not permissible for the Council to engage in such a dreadful business. Nevertheless the required sanction was given. The Council then had a little quiet talk upon the subject of the "private" work carried on in the Municipal Workshops. Messrs. Crawford and Boevey having been asked for legal advice upon the matter, stated that the Municipality is not competent to undertake the execution of any work other than that intended for Municipal purposes. Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, said that no work required by the Government or by private persons was ever undertaken at the workshops unless it was prepaid, and as the men at the shops were on piece work, no inconvenience resulted, whilst the Municipality gained pecuniary advantage by work taken in hand for outsiders. It was resolved to lay additional information upon the matter before Messrs. Crawford and Boevey. The consideration of the re-organisation of the Fire Brigade was allowed to stand over, but some interesting correspondence upon the subject was laid before the Council. Superintendent Mills, it may be mentioned, offered his services as Superintendent of the Brigade. Some discussion took place as to the legality or otherwise of temporarily applying part of the surface drainage loan to another purpose. Counsel's opinion was to the effect that such a course was not illegal. Mr. Nowrojee took an especial interest in the subject and appeared particularly anxious to know if the surface drainage scheme was to be abandoned *in toto*. In arguing that surface drainage was necessary he incidentally remarked that the Chairman had said, when asking for sanction of a loan of six lakhs for such drainage, that if the sanction were given they would have "no more floods in Khetwady." This was more than the Chairman could stand with equanimity, and bringing his hand to bear upon the table and his voice to bear upon Mr. Nowrojee, he said—"Never, never. You are perfectly wrong; I could not possibly have talked such nonsense." After this satisfactory explanation Mr. Nowrojee contented himself with moving a resolution to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report fully upon the matter. The resolution was carried. Some other questions having been considered, and the clock having struck five, the meeting separated.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me lay through your journal before the generous Christian community a notice issued from the Roman Catholic Bishop, which was read out publicly before the congregation two Sundays ago in some of the churches during mass. I daresay a number of your Roman Catholic readers may have heard the rev. minister in the Cathedral at Kalbadevie anathematize certain parties, forbidding all Catholic priests from administering to them holy sacraments, and the rites of a Christian burial, and all this on account of their allowing the other day the marriage of their niece with a Protestant in the Church of England, which step they were compelled to take owing to the constant refusal of the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy to perform the marriage ceremony. Can you or anybody advise as to what these pendizes crop up that necessitate their having recourse to Marwaris, from whose clutches they can never after extricate themselves, the usury being so high. This recourse to usurers could easily be averted by the introduction of such a fund, and there would be the additional advantage of the interest accrued to the credit of Government, *plus* the hearty good-will of those benefitted.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Masagon, P. W., July 26.

THE POONA SEASON.

IT would be a dreary world to a large number of people if dancing were abolished. There are some dull people who regard it as an unreasonable pleasure, but they forget that it is one of those things which separate us from our graver brothers the brutes. The friskings of the lower creation have nothing in them of rythmic motion which ought to be the essential element in dancing. Then animals leave off their gambols when they grow out of babyhood, but with the human animal it is the amusement of the prime of life. The great Queen Bess indulged in it till the tender age of sixty-seven. Women only say their dancing days are gone when their good looks have faded and men when the litheness of youth has passed away. It does the heart good to see a man rush through a room in all the joyousness of youthful blood, and it affords æsthetic pleasure to see the rythmic movement of an older couple who have some regard for the music. At Poona no young person can complain of a dearth of this healthy exercise. On Tuesday the 78th gave their first dance at their mess-house. The rooms are small and were filled to overflowing by the gay society of Poona. We all put on our best frocks and went because we have a partiality for the Rosshire Buffs. Then rumour, the million-tongued rumour of Poona, said that we were going to have two fresh attractions—the Highland Schottische and the Reel. The former is a picturesque dance when well done, but on Tuesday we had no opportunity of judging of its artistic merits, for dancing the Schottische must be numbered among the lost arts in the capital of the Deccan. The Reel, which always formed a prominent feature at the 78th dances last season, did not come off, as only one couple were found who seemed sufficiently endowed with Highland vigour to be able to perform it. The dance, in spite of our disappointments, proved a success, and the hours of midnight had long passed away before the company broke up. On Wednesday we all again appeared at Gunnesh Khind to indulge in the favourite amusement. The floor at Gunnesh Khind is perfect, and it is pleasant even if one cannot dance to watch over the long streak of floor "fairy forms and figures fly." Beginners perhaps had better not be mentioned. There is a sort of jumpy appearance about them that approaches the ridiculous. It is a fine study to watch your friends as they practise the art. There are some who fill you with admiration at their wonderful grace and pace; there are others who do not seem as happy as they might be. There are some who revolve round their partners, others who make spasmodic jerks at them; there are a few who know how to dance. Then there is much amusement to be derived from gazing at the newest dresses from home. To dress well, to be agreeable to look at, is clearly one of the social duties laid upon women, but dressing well does not mean to be following the whim of the moment. The primary object of dress is to conceal and not to reveal. The result of good dressing ought to be something that it is a pleasure to look at, and not something which creates surprise. The present fashion of short dresses is only favourable to those daughters of Eve who have been blessed by nature with small feet. To all young maidens cannot be applied the well known verse—

> Her feet beneath her petticoat,
> Like little mice stole in and out,
> As if they feared the light:
> But oh! she dances such a way!
> No sun upon an Easter-day
> Is half so fine a sight.

On Friday we had the Gymkhana sports and we were all present to witness them. The programme promised some good fun. The weather, however, was not propitious, and the arrangements were as bad as they could be. The sports were no doubt excellent if one could have seen them, but in order to do that one had to struggle through a mass of humanity. The members of the Gymkhana ought to have a spot set apart for themselves and their friends from which they might in comfort see the sports. No one does grudge the public their amusement, but the members of the Gymkhana are the people who pay for the amusement, and their comfort ought to be considered. The day's enjoyment was much marred by the long interval between each sport. Before the afternoon was half over, our stock of small talk was exhausted, and few persons care to flirt on an open plain. In India we have few topics of a general nature which we can discuss. There is no opera, no theatre, and no time to read books, so we cannot discuss them. The distressed state of the Deccan ryots and Abdul Rahman are somewhat threadbare. Our dulness on Friday was a little broken by the excitement afforded by the tug-of-war. After a glorious pull between the Highlanders and the 4th it was won by the former. To say we have no theatre at Poona is not strictly accurate, for on Friday we had "The Pinafore" performed by Dave Carson's Troupe, assisted by some gentlemen amateurs. The performance was under the patronage of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who, with Mrs. Warre, was present. The house was a full one, and all seemed well pleased with the evening's entertainment, and who can help being pleased with the good ship "Pinafore." The piece, as a work of art, is far inferior to "The Sorcerer." The fun is broad, and depends upon whimsical turns of word and action. The piece is witty, but is wanting in the higher quality of humour. The idea of a First Lord of the Admiralty visiting the fleet with a whole bevy of tuneful "sisters, cousins, and aunts" is comic, but somewhat farfetched. The several charming airs and concerted pieces in the opera have in no small degree contributed to its popularity. The gentlemen amateur, actor well known and deservedly popular in Poona, won loud applause as Right Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty, and Little Buttercup was equally good. The other parts were fairly well rendered. And considering all the difficulties the company had to contend against, they must be congratulated on their success. One of the events of the season will be the performance at Government House. The piece chosen is a "Regular Fix," a comedy charged with sparkling dialogues. Government House is strong in histrionic talent. Col. Stracey brings with him the reputation of being one of the best amateur actors in London, and all Hart is certainly one of the best in India. News reached us last night that the proclamation of our acknowledgment of Abdul Rahman as Amir has been read at Kabul and been well received by the chiefs. Whether this is the fall of the curtain on the Afghan tragedy time alone will show. All men, civil and military, sincerely hope that this will be the case. After much expenditure of money and valuable lives, English politicians have again discovered that Afghanistan "in that state in which God and nature had left it, presented the strongest, the firmest, and the best material barrier against Russia's intrigue, influence, and aggression." It is melancholy to reflect that the cabals of party rather than the needs of an empire or the instincts of justice determined both the original aggression and the final settlement of the second Afghan war. On the page of the English historian will stand out two blots unerased—the first and second Afghan wars. Whether Kandahar is to be retained is not known, but all who have studied the question are unanimous that as we are in the city, we should remain there. Sir Henry Rawlinson writes—"Russia in possession of Herat would have a grip on the throat of India." But without the great valley of Kandahar not even the master of Herat could advance in safety towards India. The military road to India lies by Herat and Kandahar, and if there be such a thing as a key to India above the Passes, it is this latter city. We ought not to have much difficulty in ruling Kandahar. Those chiefs who do not like our rule might be called upon to retire to Kabul. With the English ruling at Kandahar, Kabul would swiftly sink into insignificance. Kabul is not on the high road to India, but off it; Kandahar was the old capital of Afghanistan, and under our rule would again become the most important city. The military authorities at Poona have, I believe, strongly minuted in favour of its being retained.

RAMBLER.

A PROVIDENT RELIEF FUND FOR THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it too much to ask the Collector and Commissioner of Customs to interest themselves in behalf of the numerous Europeans employed under them in the Preventive Service, and endeavour to secure for the Bombay branch of the service a Provident Relief Fund like that in operation in Calcutta? By its establishment, the Collector would be empowered to issue loans to such of his officers whose he is satisfied really need the pecuniary aid; and the scheme has only to be recommended to Government to be sanctioned. To produce proofs that such a loan from Government would be *not a burden, but a success*, we need but refer to the Calcutta *Statesman's* remarks on the working of this scheme. It says:—"The scheme has succeeded very well, and has more than realized the anticipations of its projector. At the end of 1878 the capital was Rs. 3,840 and 1,301 bills were discounted. In 1879 the capital amounted to Rs. 9,413-7-3, and salary bills were discounted to the extent of Rs. 52,565-3; and Rs. 47,903 for overtime work, so that a sum equivalent to Rs. 1,00,568-4-2 had been discounted, and Rs. 1,666-3-1 earned by the fund on account of interest." Therefore, having now the precedence before us, all obstacles are removed. With the limited salaries that these officers are in receipt of, and having those dependent upon them whom they have to provide for, many unforeseen expenditures crop up that necessitate their having recourse to Marwaris, from whose clutches they can never after extricate themselves, the usury being so high. This recourse to usurers could easily be averted by the introduction of such a fund, and there would be the additional advantage of the interest accrued to the credit of Government, *plus* the hearty good-will of those benefitted.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

INNOVATOR.

July 26.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket, 2 p.m.
The extra S. S. China for Galle, &c., 3 p.m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hecuba (s) Madras; Socotra (s), Zanzibar; Umballa (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Lady Ruthven, Calcutta; Carlisle, Amsterdam; Berengaria, Amsterdam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Speke Hall left and the ship Gitana entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Galle, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong, per extra S. S. China, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3 p. m.

CAPTURE OF A DACOIT.—A dacoit belonging to a gang which had robbed a house at Manora has been captured at Cavelle (Goa) and put into prison.

A NEW FIRM OF LAWYERS.—Mr. Jasardhun Gopal and Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakil have joined in business as solicitors of the High Court, under the name of Janardhun and Hormusjee.

A REFRACTORY SHAMAN.—R. Hamilton, a seaman of the British ship W. G. Russell, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his ship.

FATALITIES AT THE PUNDERPUR FAIR.—Eight persons lost their lives at the Punderpur fair. Four are said to have been drowned in the river (Chundrabhagh, and four were crushed to death amongst the crowds of people in the temple.

A BUGGYWALLA FINED FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.—Sumboo Gungajee, a hack buggy-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for driving his vehicle on the dayprevious at the Girgaum Back Road in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring Ramsing Heeramull.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Eduljee Framjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Laximee (a woman) with a knife. The prisoner in a fit of jealousy cut the woman on the nose. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BOY ROBBING HIS FATHER.—Ahmed Mahomed, residing at Nagdevy, reported to the police on Monday last that his son, Gunny Mahomed, had stolen from a cupboard two gold ear ornaments, valued at Rs. 150, and absconded. Upon enquiry the ornaments were found to have been pledged with a Marwaree. A search is being instituted for the accused.

THE JEWISH NIGHT SCHOOL.—The third annual meeting of the Jewish "Dhurma Sabawardchak Subha" was held in the hall of the Shamjee Hassajee Street Synagogue on the 25th instant, when prizes were distributed to the boys of the Night School of the "Mandli" by Mr. Benjamin Samson (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Abdool Vahid was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15, belonging to Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed. The prisoner obtained the money in question from complainant under the pretence of procuring him a passage to Mecca, whereas he (prisoner) appropriated the amount to his own use. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	The Slasher
Overture	Dichter u Baser
Gute Nacht	do.
Waltz	Blaetlein im Winde
Potpourri	
Quadrille	La Vie de Parisienne
Rine Nette Sorte	
Waltz	Vergangenheit
Finale	Lucrezia Borgia
Galop	Vertaenzer

Schmuck.
Supp6.
Abt.
Faust.
Brunwieser.
Marx.
Thiele.
Ed. Strauss.
Donizetti.
Sommer.

ASSAULT BY AN OFFICER.—A European officer holding the military rank of Captain, was, according to a correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar*, recently found guilty of assaulting the patel of a village in Ahmedabad, and fined Rs. 500. The evidence showed that the defendant having gone on horseback to the village in question, he demanded of the patel a quantity of hay for his horse. Some delay being caused in complying with the request, the officer lost his temper and whipped the patel. The correspondent adds that the decision was appealed against before the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the magistrate's conviction, but reduced the fine from Rs. 500 to Rs. 50.

THE KURRACHEE KHOJAS.—Our Khoja friends in Kurrachee deserve the sincerest thanks and earnest gratitude of the members of the legal profession, into whose pockets they have from time to time put some thousands of hard rupees. As for their "Saint" or "Pope" he should clearly have a place in our local (legal) "hagiology," as one of their greatest benefactors. To use a slang phrase, the two sects are "at it again." This time fortunately it is not a case of murder or violence, but a row about their "holy place" or "Imambara" in the old town. The self styled "orthodox" or Aga Khan's party are "seised and possessed," rightly or wrongly, of the old building which has been used for some three score or more years as the Khoja place of worship, and have complained to the District Court that the "heterodox" party represented by certain modern reformers of whom poor murdered Lalun Alians was the head, have intruded on their sanctity by purchasing ground in the immediate vicinity of the Imambara and thereon proceeding to build a temple of their own, not only in objectionable proximity, but with windows and doors also opening on the "Court-yard" which they claim as theirs. The opposite "doxy" rejoin that they have a perfect right to build as they choose on their own ground with their own money, and not only so but that the Aga-ites have no right whatever to the Imambara save that of illegal possession, that the so-called "Court-yard" is only a piece of public ground used as a thoroughfare, and that they are not causing injury or annoyance to the plaintiff by opening windows thereon. The learned judge has fixed issues in the case, as to whether the plaintiffs have any right to sue; whether they have any proprietorship as alleged in the so-called "court-yard" (which apparently is Municipal property); and whether the defendants have opened windows and doors into the same, intruding on the privacy of the Aga-ites, or interfering with their worship.—*Kurrachee Gazette.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE following are the names of the players in the Match this afternoon. Play begins at 2 sharp:—

Malabar Hill and Byculla.	Fort and Marine Lines.
T. H. Moore.	M. R. Wyer.
G. W. Moir.	O. Young.
H. S. Read.	A. F. B. Beaufort.
A. Manse.	A. G. Harrison.
R. P. Ryan.	J. Stiven.
W. Gaddum.	H. Rivett-Carnac.
Reg. Murray.	A. Arthur.
B. S. Campbell.	A. Ward.
A. Huson.	E. Lawrence.
C. Gray.	W. E. Young.
E. Giles.	W. M. Tennent.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Committee of the B. V. R. Athletic Sports have arranged that the Annual Meeting shall take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th September next, on the ground in front of the Gymkhana, commencing each day at 3-30 p. m. The events will be as follow:—

1. 100 yards Flat Race.
2. 200 " do. (*Handicap*)
3. Quarter of mile Flat Race.
4. Half mile do.
5. 1 Mile Walking Race. (*to full marching order.*)
6. 120 yards Hurdle Race.
7 & 8. Long and High Jumps.
9. Putting the shot.
10. Egg and Spoon Race.
11. Three-Legged Race.
12. Sack Race.

EXTRAS:—Tug of War for Companies.
200 yards Flat Race for British soldiers and sailors.
200 yards Flat Race for Native soldiers.

No. 5, 6, 9, and 12 open to Volunteers of any Indian Corps.

ENTRANCE FEES.—For Nos. 1 to 9, 8 *annas each*, Nos. 10 to 12, 4 *annas*. Extras *Free*.

Subscriptions are invited.

F. STOKES, Capt., 83rd Foot,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Honorary Secretaries.

[Entries to be made and subscriptions paid to the Honorary Treasurer, *Col. Sgt.* Macrae, at Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Elphinstone Circle.]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 26th July 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·741
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	242
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	18·06
" year	39·37
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th July.	0·06

*From midnight to midnight.

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON.
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER,
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who leaped on the foot-board and stopped the train. Captain Archer was riotous and insolent all along the line between Madras and Arconum. He and Mr. Henry were playing at cards, and shouting out at the top of their voice insulting remarks, much to the annoyance of myself and family. On being assured by the Guard that they would be removed at Arconum, I remained quiet. On arrival at Arconum, I complained to the station master and told him that I would break my journey and quit a carriage where gentlemen were very riotous, insulting, and using threatening language, and make out a charge against them. While I was lodging my complaint Captain Archer had been out for dinner in the refreshment room and returned. The station master suggested that I should remove to a small carriage in front, for certain reasons I declined doing so. He said then that he would go and remove them. I heard Captain Archer then say from inside of the carriage that he would kill the first man that entered his compartment. I also heard the station master say he would detach the carriage. I asked the station-master to settle the matter in some way. The engine-driver went to Captain Archer's compartment. I followed. Captain Archer stood up in the door way grasping a champagne bottle in the hand and promised to dash out the brains of the first man that entered. The station-master called to the driver to come away. While on the platform, Mr. Henry pulled my coat from behind and used threatening language. He said, "I say, come this way, I wish to have a bit of talk with you." From his manner I thought he wanted to induce me to commit a breach of the peace. He again addressed me and said, "What about the business; I think both of you are d——d fools."

Mr. Henry was silently aiding and abeting Capt. Archer. Mr. Henry was perfectly sober at Madras, but the two bottles of champagne opened on the road seemed to have made him a changed man.

Mr. Tasker then cross-examined Mr. Kaye at great length and asked him if this was the first occasion on which he had been mixed up in a row in a railway train?

Mr. Kaye—Not altogether.

Mr. Tasker—One similar to this I mean?

Mr. Kaye—Yes, a gentleman objected to have my servants in a compartment in which he was travelling when I was proceeding by the South Indian mail train to Pondicherry; I refused to remove them.

Mr. Tasker—Did you use abusive language towards that gentleman?

Mr. Kaye—There may have been high words but no quarrel came of it.

Mrs. Kaye stated that she was a passenger by the same train. On reaching the platform she saw Captain Archer standing near the double saloon, and asked him to kindly let her know if this was the train for Bombay and Hyderabad. Captain Archer replied "How the deuce could I tell you? I am not the Guard," and he made other insulting remarks. When her husband came up she complained to him of Captain Archer's behaviour. She then entered the saloon together with her two servants. Her servants went into the other compartment. Her husband got in. The train started just as Captain Archer seized the ayah with the infant in her arms and pushed her by the neck backwards out of the carriage. When her husband interfered Captain Archer let the servant go and pushed her husband, and the latter cried out to the Guard to stop the train.

In cross-examination by Mr. Tasker, Mrs. Kaye stated that the gentlemen were not troublesome but noisy amongst themselves. She feared every moment something would happen.

Andrew Mayers, Chief Guard, was the next witness examined. He was about the centre of the train when it started. When the double saloon approached, he heard a cry "Stop the train." He immediately jumped into the passage between the two compartments of the double saloon, and saw a scuffle between Mr. Kaye and Captain Archer. He saw Captain Archer pushing Mr. Kaye out of the train by the neck. Mr. Kaye was hanging on to the door of the gentlemen's compartment. This was about fifty yards away from where the train started. He stopped the train and requested Mr. Kaye to shift into the ladies' compartment. Mr. Kaye requested me to hand Captain Archer over to the police. He did not offer him another carriage of the train. I saw Captain Archer and Mr. Henry open a bottle while starting from the Central Station and one at Perambore, while Mr. Kaye was making his complaint to me. While Mr. Kaye was complaining at Perambore to me and the station master, Captain Archer called out "Why do you stop the train for such a frivolous report? I shall report you to the authorities." I heard no insulting language made use of by Captain Archer to Mr. Kaye. Again at Avady Mr. Kaye complained that Captain Archer and Mr. Henry were playing at cards, and very noisy and a great nuisance to his family. On arrival at Arconum, I reported the matter to the station master. The station master called me to have the gentlemen removed to another carriage. I endeavoured to do so, when Captain Archer threatened to assault me with a bottle if I entered the carriage. "I asked why do you wish to strike me, sir?" He said, "Because you are a maniac. I do it in self-defence." Mr. Henry was not in the carriage at the time. I saw Mr. Henry interrupting the station master while he was speaking to Captain Archer. It would appear from his actions that Mr. Henry was aiding and abetting Captain Archer.

Ellamah stated—I'm an ayah in the service of Mr. Kaye. I travelled with an infant child, Captain Archer knocked me about, shoved me, and then said he would throw me out of the window. If my master did not come to my assistance immediately, I and the child would have been killed, because the door was opened. He then caught my master by the neck and showed him; my master laid hold of the door, my master did not abuse, he was afraid at the treatment he received.

Murriam stated—I am a wet nurse in the service of Mr. Kaye, I went in the train with master. Captain Archer got into the same carriage; as soon as he come in he pushed the other ayah, who had the child in her arms; twice master came out, he was also pushed; had master not interfered, the ayah and the child would have been thrown out.

Mr. Lowe engine driver in the service of the Madras Railway Company.—At Arconum I came to the platform and I saw Mr. Fisher, the station master, talking to Captain Archer about the assault and asked him to shift. He refused to do so. The station master called for me a little after, and asked me to help to put Captain Archer out of the carriage. I came up to the carriage and Captain Archer stood at the door of the bath room with two bottles in his hand. I did not go into the carriage, as I found he was bent on mischief. Mr. Henry was with him at the time; he did not speak. He came on the platform afterwards and told Mr. Kaye that both of them were "d—d fools." From what I could see of Mr. Henry's conduct, I believe he was aiding and abetting Captain Archer in the above offence. He said he would stay for the night at Arconum. The train was delayed for fifty-five minutes at Arconum, in consequence of the altercation between Captain Archer and the station master.

Mr. Fisher, the station master, stated—Captain Archer positively refused to get out of the carriage when I asked him to do so. I also asked Mr. Henry, who also refused; they kept on so for ten or fifteen minutes. Both cried out, "*There comes the d—d lunatic.*" Mr. Kaye then approached and complained of their having molested him on the way. I requested them again to leave, when Mr. Kaye came up and made his complaint, they still refused.

The enquiry was, after this, adjourned to next Saturday.—*Madras Times.*

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended the 17th July was 179, giving a ratio per thousand of population per annum of 21·7, as against the ratio of 21 per thousand in the previous week. There were last week 63 deaths from fevers, 1 from diptheria, 11 from dysentery, and 5 from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—3 non-Asiatics, 9 mixed races, 119 Hindoos, 47 Mahomedans, and 1 other class.

THE SONAPUR AND MUGRA STATE RAILWAY.—We understand that Messrs. Burn and Co., whose tender for the construction of the new railway line from Sonapur to the Mugra has been accepted by Colonel Stanton, R. E., the Director of State Railways and the Government, will commence operations in the first few miles at once from the Sonapur Station of the O. and S. E. S. Railway and also collect materials for the line.

THE STATE OF THE CROPS AND PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Sambalpur, July 16.—Light showers daily with occasional heavy rain. The rain is very favourable for high lying lands, but is injurious to low lying lands. Cotton has suffered from excessive moisture. Small-pox reported from Chunderpore Zamindari; up to 30th April 1880, there were 119 cases and 9 deaths.

Bilaspur, July 17.—Weather cloudy with heavy rain. Break much needed. In Mungeli rice already sown doing well; further sowings retarded, as also those of kodo and cotton. Prospects good. Public health good. Prices stationary.

Raipur, July 17.—Raining throughout the week with brief intervals of fair weather. Sowing in progress, but greatly retarded by the continuous rain; fully one-quarter of the rice seed not yet sown. Cattle disease more or less prevalent throughout the district. Prices fallen.

Balaghat, July 17.—Weather cloudy with heavy rain. Transplanting of rice commenced. Small-pox and cow-pox still prevalent. Prices stationary.

Chindwara, July 17.—Weather cloudy with occasional sunshine. A break wanted in Sausar Tahsil. Health good. Prices steady. Imports from Seoni.

Chanda, July 17.—Weather cool and cloudy. Agricultural operations, paddy, and bunny cotton sowings commenced. Public health good. Cattle-disease reported from the Warora Tahsil.

Betul, July 17.—Weather cloudy, cool and rainy. Sowings of kharif crops nearly completed. Sugarcane crops doing well. Cotton sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Public health good.

Damoh, July 17.—Very rainy. Rice sowings in progress. Kharif sowings stopped owing to excessive rain. Public health good. Cow-pox abating. Prices of grain have slightly risen, but of others stationary.

Mandla, July 17.—Rain excessive and will do damage if it continues. Sowing everywhere in progress. A break is now wanted to complete sowings. Cotton sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Health good.

Narsinghpur, July 18.—Weather seasonable. Backwards owings have been pushed on and the light fall of rain during the week has materially helped them on. Cotton sowings have also advanced. General health fair. Prices are easier.

Bhandara, July 20.—Weather cloudy and close with occasional rain. Rice sowings nearly completed. Jowari sowing has commenced. Fever and bowel complaint prevail slightly. Prices stationary. Trade slack.

Nagpur, July 21.—Weather cloudy and threatening. Rice and cotton sowings nearly completed. Jowari and Thur sowings in progress. Prospects generally favourable, but a few more days' fine weather wanted to complete sowings. No epidemic. 3,414 bags of grain exported.

Warda, July 21.—Weather cloudy and cool. Cotton sowings completed; that of jowari progressing. Prices unchanged.

Seoni, July 21.—Weather still showery. Sowings progressing slowly. Cotton thriving.

Khandwa (Nimar), July 21.—Weather cloudy. Sowings completed in some parts; not commenced yet in others for want of rain. Forty-one cases small-pox, deaths 4.

Hoshangabad, July 21.—Small-pox 62 cases. Sowing continued. Prices stationary.

Jubbulpore, July 21.—Weather fine. Rain crops being sown. Prices stationary. Small-pox 8 cases.

Saugor, July 21.—Every prospect of a break. Small-pox 42 cases, 10 deaths. Cattle-disease 329 cases, 143 deaths.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

RAIN AT ALLAHABAD.—The first really heavy rain of the year at Allahabad fell on Sunday. Up to noon, nearly two inches had fallen, and for part of the time it rained at the rate of more than an inch to the hour.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. J. Sladen, Magistrate and Collector of Saharanpur, acts as Commissioner of Meerut on Mr. W. C. Plowden coming to the Board. Mr. Moule, Acting Magistrate and Collector, Moradabad, goes to Saharanpur *vice* Mr. Sladen; and Mr. La Touche acts as Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad. On Mr. Spedding going on leave, Mr. Mulock (acting at Meerut) goes to Gorakhpur; and Mr. Barkitt, Magistrate and Collector of Azamgarh, purposes taking leave, but it is not known who will act.

FATAL EFFECT OF HARD RIDING.—While a lady was driving home the other evening by the racket court road at Lahore her coachman pulled up, finding a body in front of him in the middle of the road. It proved to be a coolie bleeding and insensible, apparently just knocked down by a youth who had the instant before ridden by at full gallop on a grey pony and was now seen urging on his wild career in the distance apparently to escape recognition. Assistance was obtained and the man sent to hospital, but he did not become sensible and died in the course of a few hours. The police are making inquiries for the heartless fellow who caused the accident.

HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.—The health reports last submitted to Dr. Bellew show a great falling of in the mortality and sickness of the province during the week ending Saturday, the 3rd instant. The number of deaths was 5,994, against 8,583 in the previous week, and 8,344 in the corresponding week of last year. Only two deaths have been registered from cholera, one in the village of Chokar, Ludhiana district, and one in the village of Mitha, Rawind police station, Lahore district. In the preceding week there were four cholera deaths, and in the corresponding week of last year, 950—owing to the exceptional cause of the Hurdwar gathering. The smallpox deaths also show a considerable decrease, the deaths being 162 and 260. It is difficult to know what "fever" precisely means; but the figures under this comprehensive head are 4,037 for the week under review and 5,058 for the week before. The decrease under this head has been general throughout the province.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Benares, 20th July.—There was a fall of nearly two inches of rain on Sunday. Sufficient rain for the kharif sowings has now fallen and operations are in full swing. Sugar crop very good as yet. Health good. Prices stationary.

Gorakhpur, 19th July.—Forty tenths rain at Gorakhpur during week. Good rain has fallen throughout the district during the last two days, and there is every prospect of more. Kharif sowings progressing. Health good. Prospects of crops very much improved.

Allahabad, 20th July.—Average rainfall of week twenty tenths. Regular rains apparently set in on 18th. General rain everywhere on 18th and 19th. Cholera decreasing, fifty-six deaths: one in municipality, a native. No further cases among Europeans. Wheat 20 seers; coarse cleaned rice 19 1-16 seers; unhusked rice 27 5-16 seers.

Jhansi, 22nd July.—Thirteen tenths rain. Sowing going on well. Prospects good. Prices stationary.

Agra, 20th July.—Average rainfall 18 week fourteen tenths. Kharif sowings vigorously progressing. Health generally good.

Meerut, 21st July.—Weather fine and seasonable; favourable for sowings, which are progressing. Health good.

Bareilly, 21st July.—Rainfall of week at headquarters twenty-four tenths. Prospects and health good.

Kumaun, 20th July.—Less rain with a break of three days. Wind variable. Crop prospects excellent. Fever still prevalent. Cattle-disease in Eastern Kumaun.

Lucknow, 21st July.—Rainfall fifteen tenths. Barley 28½ seers. General ploughing and sowing going on. Prospects fair.

Sitapur, 21st July.—Rainfall twenty-five tenths. Kharif prospects good. Cholera abating. General health good. Prices steady.

Fyzabad, 21st July.—The heavy rain has benefited the crops. Sowings going on. Prospects favourable. Cholera almost disappeared.

Partabgarh, 19th July.—Eight tenths rain. Heavy rain at Patti yesterday, and at sudder subsequent to closing of week under report. Sugarcane greatly benefited. Kharif showings in progress.

Summary.—Good rain has fallen over the provinces. The weather has been seasonable. Agricultural operations are everywhere being pushed forward vigorously, and the general prospect is favourable. Cholera has decreased, and the health of the population generally is good.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN V. PLAYERS.

KENNINGTON Oval is not a very cheerful spot under favourable circumstances; but, owing to the wretched weather, it presented a more than usually dreary appearance on the morning of Thursday (July 1st), the time fixed for beginning the first match between the Gentlemen and Players. The amateurs were fairly strong in batting, but somewhat weak in bowling; they had W. G. Grace and Morton as first strings, and Lucas and Strachan as changes. Steel, the Cambridge captain, was prevented from playing by an injury to his knee, his place being filled by Strachan. With the exception of Jupp, a Surrey man, the players drew all their strength from the North, and their team included seven bowlers of more or less renown. It was past three before the weather cleared sufficiently to allow of a start being made. The professionals went in first, and made 153 for four wickets; and then came a collapse—four batsmen following each other into retirement without troubling the scorers, the innings closing for 173. The amateurs were all disposed of for 94, three only reaching double figures, W. G. Grace being caught, to the delight of the fielders, when he had made 6. In the Players' second attempt, Ulyett 30, and Emmett 25, not out, were the only two who made any stand, the total being but 93. This left the Gentlemen 173 runs to get to win; but as they could only make 135, of which number Hornby made 71 by some vigorous hitting, the Players won by 38.

On Monday (July 5th) the return match was commenced at Lord's, when the spectators were not a little puzzled to account for the presence of two persons clad in long white ulsters. They turned out to be the umpires, whom the club had arrayed in white, in accordance with a suggestion made in one of the papers, so that the batsman's eye should not be distracted by seeing a dark coat behind the bowler's arm. The idea is a good one, and should be generally adopted. Steel, though lame, was now able to play, and Strachan retired in his favour; while the eleven further differed from that sent to the Oval by the substitution of A. Lyttelton, Pearson, Evans, and Rotheram (last year's captain of Uppingham School), for Lord Harris, Vernon, Tylecote, and Morton. The Players made but two changes in their team, playing Oscroft and Selby *vice* Jupp and Lockwood; the eleven being composed of six Nottingham, three Yorkshire, and two Lancashire men. W. G. Grace and Lucas went in first for the amateurs, but were not long together, the latter being bowled for 0. Hornby and W. G. Grace increased the score, till the former was smartly run out for 42. W. G. Grace had been in nearly four hours when he was caught by Shaw off his own bowling, for a steadily played 49. With eight wickets down for 156, Pearson and Evans were in together, and raised the score to 226, at which total the innings came to an end. In a somewhat bad light Oscroft and Ulyett appeared on behalf of the players. Steell bowled the first over, and his last ball was fatal to Oscroft, who put his leg in the way. Rotheram bowled from the nursery end, and dismissed Ulyett for 8. This gentleman takes a run of about ten yards, and bowls at a great pace; his action reminds one of the Australian Spofforth. The Players could make no stand whatever, and being all out for 95 had to follow on, when the aspect of the game was materially changed. Ulyett was again unlucky, being stumped when he had made 3; but Oscroft put on 30, Barnes and Barlow 19 apiece, and Selby a dozen. Pilling and Bates then got together, and completely collared the bowling for some time, until at last Bates was caught for a well-played 87; he gave but one chance, and that a very hard one, to W. G. Grace. The innings having produced 248 the amateurs had 118 to get to win—a task they accomplished with the loss of five wickets. Of that number 17 were byes and 4 leg-byes. The Players dispensed with a long-stop during a great part of the time, and the result was that, beside the byes, several "snicks," which in ordinary course would have fallen to the long-stop, got to the boundary for four. Shaw's bowling analysis was 41 overs, 35 maidens, 9 runs, 2 wickets.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"I hear that the Russian Government has instructed Professor Martens, the well-known Professor of International Law, to draw up a report upon the international rules in force in regard to the law of blockade, with the intention of issuing on the receipt of the report a handbook of instructions for the guidance of the commanders of the Russian men-of-war in the Pacific. The Russian Government has decided in the event of an outbreak of war to maintain a very strict blockade of Chinese coast, and enforce with all possible severity the punishments accorded to persons endeavouring to run the blockade. At the same time, it is generally expected in Russia that English vessels will largely endeavour to run the blockade, and the assertion is made that any successful seizure will probably lead to complications, certainly to irritation, between the two Powers. Providing that the speed of a blockade runner exceeds fourteen knots there should be no difficulty, however, of a steamer running through the belt of Russian cruisers. Fourteen knots is the highest speed of any of the Russian men-of-war bound for the Pacific; and if we take into calculation the inevitable fouling of the vessels' hulls, the likelihood of the engines getting out of gear, and the general inefficiency of Russian crews, ten knots may be said to be the more likely maximum. Of the inability of the Russians to manage their men-of-war by themselves a proof may be found in the appointment of a number of English and American engineers to the vessels of the Pacific fleet. The Admiral's flagship, the frigate Minin, set out from Russia last autumn with an American engineer on board to assist the Russian staff. The latter were very good at theory, but wofully deficient of practice. At Aden the Russians began to think they could get on by themselves, and made matters so unpleasant for the American that he telegraphed to Russia to have himself recalled. Before he had left the ship forty-eight hours the engines broke down, and telegrams were sent after him urging him to come back. These, however, did not reach him till he got to St. Petersburg, where he refused to go back again unless the Admiralty doubled his pay and gave him a document signed by the Grand Duke Constantine placing him above the engineering staff and giving him power to send back to Russia any of the engineer he chose. As he had helped to construct the engines and knew more about their working than any one else, the Russian Government agreed to his demands, and he left for the Pacific again."

FRUIT AND FLOWERS RIPENED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

IT is clear, from the experiments (by Dr. Siemens), that the growth and flowering of plants is promoted under the stimulating influence of the electric light; and it is put beyond a doubt too that plants can grow continuously. The experience of arctic summers, during which the sun never sets, is evidence in favour of this view, and according to the experiments of Dr. Schubeler, of Christiania, plants develop more brilliant flowers and larger and more aromatic fruit when exposed to continuous light, than when they experience alternations of daylight and darkness. Some botanists assert that plant grow chiefly in the night time, but these experiments demonstrate that growth takes place by day as well as night, and that exposure to continuous light will produce the finest flowers and fruit, whether the light be wholly electric, or part electric and part sunshine. Perhaps, however, it would be advisable to investigate this question further, in case it should be found that short intervals of rest were really favourable to the healthy growth of the plant.

The efficacy of the electric lamp in forcing fruit has also been studied by Dr. Siemens, and it is clear that it possesses the power of forming the sugar and aromatic essences of ripening fruit. A pot of strawberries kept for ten days under continuous illumination by solar and electric light showed clusters of rich red fruit of a most luscious flavour and delicious fragrance, while similar plants kept under daylight alone exhibited only green berries. It is probable, therefore, that early grapes, peaches, and other fruit will be forced during our dark foggy winters by the electric light, which will render our gardeners to some extent independent of the sun.

The practical success of artificial lighting in horticulture will of course depend largely on its cost; but Dr. Siemens thinks that the medium sized machine which gives a light of 6,000 candles with an expenditure of 4 horse power will be economical. The lamp would require to be fixed 20 ft. above the plants, and if the surface to be illuminated were large the radiating centres should be placed at distances apart equal to twice or thrice their distances above the ground, so as to blend the light into sensible uniformity; for a square foot of surface midway between would receive from each centre one half the number of rays falling upon the same area immediately below a centre. Nine lights so placed would illuminate about three-quarters of an acre.—*Engineering.*

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LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.		
GENTS' Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	20	0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	15	8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets	13	8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	20	0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	18	8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	15	0
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	12	8
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt.....each	9	8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt	9	0
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt	9	8
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	10	8
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat	9	8
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	16	8
GENTS' Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	12	5
GENTS' Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps	7	0
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